

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

All

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## TALK OF THE CAPITAL

THE SENATE ON THE "ORIGINAL PACKAGE."

## IOWA REPUBLICANS ARE AFRAID

That the State Will Yield Over to the Democrats—Matt Davis to Be Confirmed—Judge Stewart's Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—[Special.]—The bill which was under discussion in the senate today, granting to the several states the power to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be pushed through, to the exclusion of everything else.

The bill is designed to meet the emergency in Iowa, caused by the recent decision of the supreme court, restraining that state from interfering with the sale of liquor "in original packages."

It will probably pass the senate tomorrow, and go to the house and be taken up as a party question on Friday or Saturday.

The Iowa republicans have represented to their colleagues in congress that their only hope of retaining political supremacy in the Hawkeye state is to carry favor with the prohibition element.

The "antis" have drifted away from them and they are losing ground in the tariff, so that their only salvation lies in fusion with the prohibitionists, a sort of combination of blarney and puritan. The bill will therefore be passed as a republican measure. Whiskey will again be interdicted and placed under the ban, and be drunk on the sly freely as it is now.

## MATT DAVIS WILL BE CONFIRMED.

Senator Colquitt has written a letter to Postmaster-General Wanamaker again protesting against Matt Davis's appointment as postmaster at Athens. He, however, uses about the same argument incorporated in the letter from the citizens of Athens.

Mr. Wanamaker has definitely said the appointment must stand, and has called upon the senate to confirm him. This the senate will probably do the later part of this week. The committee will report the nomination favorably about Thursday, and the senate will immediately act upon it. Senator Colquitt does not hope to stave it off any longer.

## JUDGE STEWART'S SPEECH.

Judge Stewart held up the Georgia end of the line splendidly in today's tariff debate. He made a strong argument against the heavy duty imposed upon cotton ties in the McKinley bill, which increases their price to the farmer twenty cents per bale. He said the committee was striking at the already oppressed farmer, and that it would injure the negro farmers of the south as much as the whites. The republicans had claimed to be the friends of the negro, and had made pledges to protect his interests, while in this schedule of the bill they were striking a direct blow at the interests of that race. The judge then went on to show the partisanship displayed in the bill, and demonstrated that in nearly every schedule a blow was aimed at the prosperity of the south.

## WILL SACRIFICE HIS MANHOOD TO PARTY.

Congressman Ewart, of the Asheville, N. C., district, is one of the few southern republicans who represent a white district. Out of 32,000 voters in his district, there are hardly a thousand blacks. At the opening of the session, Mr. Ewart was bitterly opposed to the passage of a national election law bill.

"I am opposed to the passage of such a bill now," he said yesterday. "Of course it would have no effect in my district, and I have told our leaders that it could not possibly change any of the districts in the south, even where the blacks are in the majority. I know our southern people are not going to let the blacks override them, and I have no word of censure for them in refusing to do so. I hope yet our party will not resolve to pass a bill."

"Then will you vote for it?"

"Well, on account of a bill recently passed in the North Carolina legislature, my constituents think I should resign and not vote for it. The 'av' in North Carolina now will give the democrats an advantage of one, which a federal bill will probably neutralize. If our caucus decides to pass it, of course I shall not desert my party, but yet I hope they will not do so."

## ADDING TO THE BURDEN.

The Proposed Increase of Duty on Cotton Ties.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A conference was ordered on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, offered an amendment abolishing the minimum punishment prescribed for violation of the internal revenue laws. Rejected.

Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, offered an amendment repealing the tobacco tax. Rejected.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that iron and steel cotton-ties or hoops for baling or other purposes, not thinner than No. 20 gauge, shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, argued in favor of the amendment, and protested against the proposed increase of duty on cotton-ties.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, regarded the bill as a direct blow to the cotton-growing interests of the south. The burden on the cotton producer, he said, was nearly \$1,000,000 a year. The life of the cotton-tie was only two years, and this duty had to be paid yearly. The life of a steel rail was ten years. In 1882, there were but ten cotton-tie manufacturers in the United States, producing \$20,000 worth of ties and employing 250 men. This was too small a product and too small an industry to be able to compete in the cotton-tie market from thirty-five to 104 per cent.

Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, said that the effect of the provision of the bill in regard to cotton-ties would be to bear heavily upon the colored laborer of the south. If the amendments were voted down the colored men of the south would know who their real friends were.

Mr. Hare, of Texas, argued that the high duty imposed practically amounted to an export tax.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, contended that it was the interest of the colored laborer of the south, as well as the interest of every laborer in the land, that such duties should be imposed as would give employment to the people of the United States, not to the people of other countries. There was a capacity in this country to make the cotton-ties which were required.

Mr. Clark, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, made an earnest appeal against the proposed increase of duty.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, said that if the bill was passed, the cotton-ties would be established in this country, and the time would not be far distant when ties could be purchased by the southern planter cheaper than they were today. Our money would be kept at home and employment would be given to our labor.

Mr. McKinley could see no reason why the cotton-ties should be admitted free of duty at any lower rate than hoop-iron used for any other purpose. The bill proposed to treat cotton-ties precisely as it treated hoop-iron.

Mr. Sayers's amendment was rejected—96 to 124.

Mr. Breckenridge (Ark.) moved to fix the

duty on cotton-ties at forty-five per cent ad valorem tax.

Mr. McKenna, of California, offered an amendment to the sugar schedule an entire new schedule, and said that his amendment made a reduction on the existing duty on sugar of about twenty-five per cent. It retained the dividing line at thirteen instead of sixteen and secured to the refiners of this country that refining of sugar between thirteen and sixteen which the present bill unprofitably sent to foreign refiners. As contrasted with the Mills bill, the amendment was a reduction; as contrasted with the present bill, it was not a case of lowering or increasing rates, but it was a case of the rate of policy. The pending bill, in all particular, gave the sugar refiners a brave and strong—strong because it was brave. In the sugar schedule it was time-serving and weak—weak because it was time-serving and timid. In other schedules the bill carried out the republican principle. In the sugar schedule the bill refused to one industry the republican principle. It was well for the republicans to pause and consider what they were doing in its practical and political effect, if not to its moral effect.

Mr. Cannon opposed Mr. McKenna's amendment and took that gentleman to task for what he called his fallacious, specious and dangerous position.

Mr. Price, of Louisiana, favored the amendment and opposed the bill as being injurious to the interests of the colored laborer of the south.

Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, thought that the benefit of the bounty, if applied to sugar at all, should be extended to maple sugar.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, inquired whether the insertion of the bounty clause would make such a contract as could be enforced in the law by an action against the government by a producer of sugar. He did not believe that a producer of sugar could ever make an application to pay the bounty.

Mr. Dorey, of Nebraska, called attention to the large expenditures of the government, and to the necessity of doing justice to the ex-soldiers, and he doubted the expediency, under the circumstances, of making sugar free and paying a bounty upon its production. Why not give a bounty on corn? Why not give a bounty on cotton? The bill would not make any bussey boy [laughter].

He has offered an amendment to reduce sugar duties twenty per cent, but he would not press that, preferring to stand with his friend from California.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, believed in a fair protective tariff, but was of the opinion that the American people would never justify the adoption of the bounty system.

Mr. Coleman of Georgia, wished sugar stricken from the free list. The silibith of his campaign had been protection, and people of his district had been told that the election of a republican president meant protection to sugar.

Mr. Morrow, of California, made an argument in support of Mr. McKenna's amendment. He asserted that if the pending bill passed as it stands there would be no surplus, and contended that it was plain that the revenue from sugar could not be spared, but should be continued at least to the extent of the proposed amendment to pay pensions and other obligations of the government, and as a measure of just protection to the cane, beet and sorghum industry of the country.

Mr. Bynum opposed the bounty system in terms of the most decided opposition, but he said that the difference between a communist and the committee on the other side was that the former wanted to take from the rich to give to the poor, and the latter wanted to kill from the poor and give to the rich. [Applause on the democrat side].

After several other gentlemen had spoken, both for and against the pending amendment, Mr. McCall, of Georgia, in company with an argument in support of the sugar schedule of the bill, said that when the democrats came into the majority they would refuse to make appropriation to pay the bounty. Fearing this, the committee had provided that the appropriation of bounties should be a permanent one.

Mr. Littlefield is about the same age. His wife was about forty-five years of age. They came from Massachusetts, and have been in Jesup about twenty years.

A BAD REPUTATION.

Mr. Littlefield has borne a bad reputation for some time as to character. All three had been drinking all day, and were pretty well under the influence of whisky. Mr. Littlefield has the sympathy of the people of Jesup and they don't blame him for the rash act he has committed. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield have no children or relatives.

LAWYER REYNOLDS DIES,

And Stephan, Who Shot Him, Is Sent to Prison.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Lawyer Clinton G. Reynolds died in the Chambers Street hospital at 3 o'clock this morning. The lawyer died from a pistol shot which he received in the early morning on Wall street a week ago, at the hands of Alphonse J. Stephan, 30, when he appeared in the coroner's office, was broken down completely. The news of the death of Lawyer Reynolds was a great shock to him, as the physicians, up to a late hour last night, had at least some hope that the old gentleman would pull through. Mr. Reynolds had an affair setting forth the facts of the shooting, whereupon Stephan was remanded to the city prison without bail. The inquest will be begun Friday, and a post-mortem will be held this afternoon.

THE "FINE-CUT" MEN

Make an Appeal to the Committee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The ways and means committee this morning gave short hearings to representatives of several industries who seek to have amendments made to the tariff bill to allow a general vote on the fine-cut tobacco manufacturers, who are represented by P. Lorillard, of New York; Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati; A. C. Marshall, of Dayton, Ohio; Orren Scotten, J. T. Lowry, C. D. Hull and C. C. McGraw, of Detroit.

They wanted the committee to take the use of wooden pails and packages for packing fine-cut tobacco, as they were frequently re-filled by retailers with inferior grades, to the injury of the choice brands.

Representative Farquhar, of New York, introduced John B. Manning, of Buffalo; H. C. Cullen and Mr. Irwin, of Oswego, representing the malts of New York state, who entered a vigorous protest against the proposition to increase frontier protection to the amount of \$10,000,000. Representative Mason, of Illinois, wanted all brands made dutiable at ten cents a pound. Raw briarries are placed on the free-list in the bill, but the prepared stock is dutiable at thirty per cent ad valorem.

THE "FINE-CUT" MEN

Make an Appeal to the Committee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The ways and means committee this morning gave short hearings to representatives of several industries who seek to have amendments made to the tariff bill to allow a general vote on the fine-cut tobacco manufacturers, who are represented by P. Lorillard, of New York; Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati; A. C. Marshall, of Dayton, Ohio; Orren Scotten, J. T. Lowry, C. D. Hull and C. C. McGraw, of Detroit.

They wanted the committee to take the use of wooden pails and packages for packing fine-cut tobacco, as they were frequently re-filled by retailers with inferior grades, to the injury of the choice brands.

Representative Farquhar, of New York, introduced John B. Manning, of Buffalo; H. C. Cullen and Mr. Irwin, of Oswego, representing the malts of New York state, who entered a vigorous protest against the proposition to increase frontier protection to the amount of \$10,000,000. Representative Mason, of Illinois, wanted all brands made dutiable at ten cents a pound. Raw briarries are placed on the free-list in the bill, but the prepared stock is dutiable at thirty per cent ad valorem.

A CITY TREASURER SHORT.

The Mayor of Kansas City Suspends the Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY, May 20.—City Treasurer Peak was suspended at 6 o'clock this evening, a shortage between \$17,000 and \$20,000 having been discovered in his accounts. Peak was elected to office, as a democrat, two years ago, and was re-elected this spring.

It is the custom, upon the installation of a new city treasurer, to make a full audit to examine the condition of the financial department of the city. Therefore, when the committee was appointed last week to examine the books, no surprise was occasioned until it was noticed that the city treasurer was devoting an extraordinary amount of time to his personal losses. This occasioned rumors that he was a thief.

It was learned that the city treasurer had been doing an extraordinary amount of time on his personal losses. This occasioned rumors that he was a thief.

Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, said that the effect of the provision of the bill in regard to cotton-ties would be to bear heavily upon the colored laborer of the south. If the amendments were voted down the colored men of the south would know who their real friends were.

Mr. Hare, of Texas, argued that the high duty imposed practically amounted to an export tax.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, contended that it was the interest of the colored laborer of the south, as well as the interest of every laborer in the land, that such duties should be imposed as would give employment to the people of the United States, not to the people of other countries. There was a capacity in this country to make the cotton-ties which were required.

Mr. Clark, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, made an earnest appeal against the proposed increase of duty.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, said that if the bill was passed, the cotton-ties would be established in this country, and the time would not be far distant when ties could be purchased by the southern planter cheaper than they were today. Our money would be kept at home and employment would be given to our labor.

Mr. McKinley could see no reason why the cotton-ties should be admitted free of duty at any lower rate than hoop-iron used for any other purpose. The bill proposed to treat cotton-ties precisely as it treated hoop-iron.

Mr. Sayers's amendment was rejected—96 to 124.

Mr. Breckenridge (Ark.) moved to fix the

## BOTH WERE KILLED.

### A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN JESUP.

#### A FAITHLESS WIFE'S SAD FATE.

T. P. Littlefield, of Jesup, kills His Wife, and Then Ends the Life of Surveyor McCall, of Ware County.

JESUP, Ga., May 21.—[Special.]—A frightful tragedy has just taken place, resulting in the death of Mrs. T. P. Littlefield, at the hands of her husband, and the mortal wounding of State Allen became so enraged that he sent the police to arrest the men for disturbing the peace. At the approach of the blue-coats the saloon-men drove away.

the principal streets of the city, and finally halted at the entrance of the capitol grounds, and under the very shadow of the state-house they offered for sale to state officers passing in and out their original packages. Secretary of State Allen became so enraged that he sent the police to arrest the men for disturbing the peace. At the approach of the blue-coats the saloon-men drove away.

ON THE REEF.

Wreck of the Steamer Dacca in the Red Sea.

London, May 25.—The Dacca, a steamer, bound for the Red Sea, upon which the British steamer Dacca, from London, April 30th, for Brisbane, struck Friday last, is four hundred miles from Suez, and is directly in the track of navigation.

A light wind, the light from which is visible for fourteen miles at night, marks the reef, which is a few inches above the sea at low water. The Dacca struck the reef, and was driven ashore, but most of them being forced to remain on the rocks. Many of the latter were compelled to stand in water up to their waists. Most of the passengers lost all their clothing.

The steamer's bows were stove, but she floated for four hours. There were twelve saloon passengers on board and a large number of emigrants in the steerage. A majority of the emigrants were young women. The women, who were mostly from the United States, were the first to leave the reef, and few of them being accommodated in the light-house, most of them being forced to remain on the rocks. Many of the latter were compelled to stand in water up to their waists. Most of the passengers lost all their clothing.

The British steamer Rosario, from Bombay, May 5th, for Odessa, barely succeeded in rescuing the emigrants and crew of the steamer before the steamer struck the reef. The Rosario, with coal for Calcutta, took the passengers off the reef, and took the Dacca's officers and crew from Rosario and landed all of them—419—at Suez on Sunday.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

### BEFORE THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

#### THE PRESBYTERIANS LET IT ALONE.

And Refer It to the Presbyteries—The Methodists Announce that They Are Still for Prohibition.

FIRM FOR PROHIBITION.

The Methodists Conference on the Liquor Traffic.

St. Louis, May 20.—In the Methodist Episcopal Church conference, this morning, the committee on temperance made a long report in which they define the position of the church on the subject of temperance, and give the result of extensive inquiries of various conferences throughout the country as to the attitude of the churches and their members in regard to the use of intoxicating beverages; their manufacture and sale

## TURNBULL IN ROME.

## THE DECORATION OF THE CONFEDERATE GRAVES.

A Glowing Tribute to the Heroes of the Confederacy—The Civilization of the Old South Pictured.

ROME, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Never was Memorial Day celebrated in Rome with as much success as today. The procession was a magnificent one, and its ranks were made brilliant by the addition of the uniform divisions Knights of Pythias, in their handsome uniforms.

The military was headed by the Confederate Veterans' association, with unusually full ranks, with the Hill City Cadets in their tasteful new uniforms, and their guests, the Dalton Guards. The three first companies and the hook and ladder companies filled the nine divisions of Knights of Pythias, and then came the pupils of Shorter college and the school children, and ladies, with a long procession of carriages, with the orator, Mr. W. T. Turnbull, minister, the Ladies' Memorial association and others. The notable feature was the fine music by the silver cornet band of the Knights of Pythias recently organized.

The day was beautiful, and the rich colors of the decorations on the streets showed but little damage by the storm of yesterday.

Mr. W. T. Turnbull began his address by picturing the "robed in the velvet splendor of a perfect day, plucked from a climate where spring and autumn, interlacing

loving fingers, pierce the hearts of winter and of summer, and blessed with a soil that looks within its close embrace richer than the Orient Kodai; crops greener than the valley of the Nile, and forests taller than the cedars of Lebanon; as turning aside from the statesmanship that up-builds and the industry that restores, to lay a chaplet of undying love upon the altars of the past." The speaker said that age could not wither nor custom stale the infinite love and gratitude this day evokes, and that today a nation's shrine above these simple graves. At these altars learn how sweet, is to die for those we love.

THE OLD SOUTH.

He then drew the following picture of the old south, for which our fathers fought:

Three decades ago the sun, in his course, looked upon a fairer land than that which stretched in undulating splendor from Richmond to the Rio Grande, nor such beauty as this here. The very land that purpled every mountain, field and stream gave token of that rich content that waits on labor recompensed with nature's best returns. The country and its conditions were ideal. Its people prospered beyond the dream of hopeful statesmanship. They were in love with their environments, peace with all mankind, thoughtful, progressive, happy. Nowhere else in the world had the human race so nearly attained unto the alchemy of universal love and universal happiness. Every part of the country seemed fitted to the state. The state, in turn, set lightly on the shoulders of the strong, and from its point of vantage meted out to all that perfect justice, the dream of poets and the attribute divine.

He spoke at some length of the genius of the southern people for government, and of the happiness and contentment of all who dwelt within her borders. He contrasted this picture with the graphic description of the "old south" as the "pitiful spectacle of liberty wandering homeless, unfed and in rags, shivering and miserable beneath the semblance of the kingly crown he wore." The speaker distinctly disclaimed any intention to defend the lost institutions of the south.

THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

The living had no regrets, and were willing to abide the vicissitudes of the war in the letter and in the spirit.

"We will love the new union when we can, but now and always we will be true to it, because we have so sworn. We alluded to the past in justice to the dead. Along your hillside, within reach of my voice and yours, and never, thank God, have we uttered a word that would have been out of reach of our hearts, his restless, peaceful, silent hundred confederate soldiers. They are but a handful of the thousands whose upturned faces toward the green sod, from Pennsylvania to Mexico, sadden today the true English hearts who loved the cause for which they died."

That it was in defense of these institutions that these dead heroes had fought. Their children and yours are here today, and must be taught that the inspiration that nerve the confederate when he rode down the pages of history and underscored all deeds of daring was pure and holy. That their conduct needed no extenuation, and did not ask for the cloak, "they thought they were right."

THE OLD SOUTH.

In conclusion he said that he observed that second thought that light upon experience and subdued by the added responsibility that has come with measureless material success; proud of the past, purposeful for the future, with fidelity to those, with allegiance to these, we yet say: "Thank God for the old south and its history! Thank God for its imperishable name, knighthood and womanhood; for its pure statesmen, honest politicians; for its stainless annals of public service; for its private station; for its oath-bound and unbroken records of chivalry, defend the right, protect the weak and guard the honor of women. Thank God for the lost confederacy, for the steadfast faith of its founders, for its unswerving and deathless bravery of its defenders, for its right to be a free and unshackled nation. They are but a handful of the thousands whose upturned faces toward the green sod, from Pennsylvania to Mexico, sadden today the true English hearts who loved the cause for which they died."

GENERAL CONFUSION REIGNED

When the Sheriff Tried to Break Up a Gambling Party.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Monday night Sheriff Howard and Bailiff Slade assisted by three or four citizens, made a raid on a party of negroes gambling in a car box. There was the wildest confusion and excitement among the negroes, and of their attempting to escape, one of the gamblers, Henry Hall, was shot. One negro, Ben Meadow, was accused by some of the interested party of having reported them to the officers, as he was with them about an hour before the shooting. While Ben was making his way home during the night to evade the attack of his assailants, John Noalen, colored, fired from behind some bushes, where he was awaiting Meadow. The first ball relieved Meadow of the trouble of having so many fingers, he having left the spot with one less than usual. The second ball went through his hat, inflicting a long, ugly gash right in the top of his head. Noalen was captured before he could make good his escape. They all now lie in jail to await trial.

FIGHT WITH A PASSENGER.

Conductor Finds an Obstreperous Customer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Conductor Malone, of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, had a close call on his last trip over to Charleston. A negro carrying a rifle, who had been shot, came into the front door of his residence and laid his loaded gun across his lap. He then laid his gun across his lap. By some means the gun slipped off his lap, the lock struck the edge of the floor, discharging the load which passed through his head killing him almost instantly. Captain Gregg was eighty years old.

Money-Making in Vienna.

VIENNA, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The Bank of Vienna, at a meeting of the board of directors, declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable June 1st.

The Vienna Improvement company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000, has organized. Thursday. It will erect a large soap mill and ginny and later a cotton oil mill and guano factory. A dummy line is to be built at once from the Georgia, Southern and Florida railroad depot to the business part of town.

Returned from Texas.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., May 18.—[Special.]—Colonel J. J. Rogers has just returned from a three weeks' trip to Texas. Mr. Rogers' mission added additional lustre to his already bright reputation as a counselor at law, he having been employed to defend Mr. Charles of Bonham, Texas, who was indicted for murder. He achieved a success in his able management of the case in question and has, since his return, been kept busy receiving the congratulations of his many friends.

The Cobb County Sunday-Schools.

ROCKINGHAM, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The Cobb county Sunday-school convention convened at the Methodist church at this place last Saturday, and held over Sunday. The different schools of the county were well represented. The convention was harmonious, and several able addresses were delivered on the subject of Sabbath-schools. General William Phillips of Marietta, delivered an able address on Sunday evening.

Death of Mr. R. B. Mardre.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Mr. R. B. Mardre, a well-known and highly respected citizen of this city, died this afternoon. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

Death of Mrs. Josephine Anderson.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Josephine L. Anderson, wife of Dr. L. P. Anderson, died at her home in this city at 7:45 o'clock Monday night, and her funeral took place this afternoon from the First Baptist church.

Death of Mrs. Whitman.

ELATON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Stock in the compress is being taken rapidly, and only a few more shares remain. Colonel E. C. Machen, in Elatton Saturday, took two thousand dollars' worth, and says it's a good investment. Work will commence soon, and cotton will be compressed in Elatton during the coming season.

Taking Up the Stock.

ELATON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Stock in the compress is being taken rapidly, and only a few more shares remain. Colonel E. C. Machen, in Elatton Saturday, took two thousand dollars' worth, and says it's a good investment. Work will commence soon, and cotton will be compressed in Elatton during the coming season.

## DUBIGNON IS OUT.

## HE WILL NOT RE-ENTER THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Developments of the Senatorial Field in the First District—The ex-President of the Senate Is Not in the Race.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—One live political question here is, will he represent the first district of Georgia in the senate at the next session? Hon. Fleming G. Dubignon could return to that forum, if he desired, without opposition. At the close of the session, he announced his withdrawal from politics, but his retirement excited so much regret that it was thought he would be induced to return to the arena. Forced by business exigencies to decline to enter the race for the governorship, conjecture has been busy with the question of his return to the senate.

His Final Answer.

Mr. Dubignon was asked if he would go back to the senate.

"I will not," he answered. "You may announce definitely that I am not a candidate for any office. I will not, under any circumstances, return to the senate."

This announcement will start an active canvass among the prominent citizens of Chat-ham, Bryan and Effingham.

IN ATTENDANCE ON LIBERTY COURT.

Judge Falligant, solicitor-general Frazer and several lawyers are in attendance at Liberty court. One of the most important cases of the term is the indictment for perjury against Rev. Floyd Snelson, the republican nominee for congress in the last national election.

TO ORGANIZE AT ONCE.

Houston county has eighteen yankee families, coming from the north, representing the following states: Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Some of them have been here as long as twelve years, and say they would not go back to the north to live for any amount, and the late comers here from that section are equally as much opposed to returning to their native state to reside. Mr. Martin was instructed to use his exertions to get the next annual meeting to be held in Macon, and to ask every delegate present to use his best endeavors to get all the northern men possible to emigrate to Georgia, but especially Houston county, to live.

TO ORGANIZE AT ONCE.

Houston county has eighteen yankee families, coming from the north, representing the following states: Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Some of them have been here as long as twelve years, and say they would not go back to the north to live for any amount, and the late comers here from that section are equally as much opposed to returning to their native state to reside. Mr. Martin was instructed to use his exertions to get the next annual meeting to be held in Macon, and to ask every delegate present to use his best endeavors to get all the northern men possible to emigrate to Georgia, but especially Houston county, to live.

TO ORGANIZE AT ONCE.

Houston county has eighteen yankee families, coming from the north, representing the following states: Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Some of them have been here as long as twelve years, and say they would not go back to the north to live for any amount, and the late comers here from that section are equally as much opposed to returning to their native state to reside. Mr. Martin was instructed to use his exertions to get the next annual meeting to be held in Macon, and to ask every delegate present to use his best endeavors to get all the northern men possible to emigrate to Georgia, but especially Houston county, to live.

MAKES THE STORY COMPLETE.

MACON, Ga., May 19.—Editors Constitution: I have just read in Sunday's CONSTITUTION the very interesting history of my achievement at the battle of Perryville.

The story lacks one thing to make it complete.

It should have been published in the signature of the author.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories should be taken cum grano salis.

It is also to warn any reader of his effusions in the future, that, to thoroughly bring the colonel's delicate humor, his stories

## HALL GIVES BOND,

AND HE WILL BE RELEASED FROM JAIL NEXT SUNDAY.

The Time for the Hall Perjury Trial Draws Near—The Great Interest Growing Up in His Coming Trial.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Judge Speer, a few days ago, agreed to release Hall from jail for ten days on a bond of \$5,000 to enable him to prepare for trial. This bond has been made, and is signed L. A. Hall; as principal, H. A. Hall and W. A. Hall, Jr.

The prisoner will be released from the Chattooga county jail on next Sunday. His trial takes place June 5th.

It is thought the case will occupy the attention of the court for perhaps a week.

## A LIBERAL PROPOSITION

To Macon's City Council by a Well-Known Atlanta Citizen.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—Mr. J. C. McBurney, a well-known citizen of Atlanta, is president of the Ocmulgee Land Improvement company at Macon, which owns six hundred acres of fine land in the suburb, to the north of the city, which is suitable for residences or manufacturing sites. This land, when developed, will be worth \$150,000, in this undeveloped and unimproved state. It has a river front of nearly two miles.

The following interesting communication was submitted to the city council tonight:

To the Honorable Mayor and Council of the City of Macon: Gentlemen: We tender to you \$50 fifty dollars for the purpose of having one acre of land for sites for school-houses situated in a radiusing circle from the city hall, to take in that circle, to be inclosed in the city of Macon, on the following conditions:

1. That no liquor or beer privileges be ever granted in this territory.

2. That all taxes levied on the part of the city on this land, be paid by us, for the first (10) ten years, to be spent for improvements of streets and sewers in said territory.

3. That the city shall work out a good street to the approach of the park on the land. The said park will be cut out and located by a first-class landscape engineer.

4. The city to grant the privilege of streets for an electric railroad to run to the said park.

## MR. ROBERT GEESLIN IS DEAD.

He Had Been Sick for Some Time With Typhoid Fever.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—A well-known young gentleman died at 7:30 o'clock this morning in this city.

He was Mr. R. Geeslin, traveling salesman for W. T. &amp; Co., wholesale tobacco men of this city.

Mr. Geeslin had been sick about six weeks with typhoid malarial fever of a most dangerous type, and for sometime his condition has been very critical.

The deceased leaves a wife and two small children. His remains will be carried to Columbus to-morrow for interment. They will be accompanied by a delegation from the Knights of Pythias, of this city, of which order he was a member.

Mr. Geeslin was well known throughout the state and had many friends.

He was in business for several years in Dawson and Albany. He was only about thirty-three years of age.

## AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

Mr. A. B. Small Wishes Heavy Damages From the Georgia Southern.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The people of Macon are watching with much interest the result of the suit of A. B. Small vs. the Georgia Southern railroad for damages to his property on Five Points. The road offered Mr. Small \$7,700 for the property, and it was thought at the time that a trade had been made on this basis, but Mr. Small refused to accept the amount, and the matter went to the courts, and a condemnation jury assessed the property at \$6,500. Mr. Small declined to accept these figures and the matter now comes before Judge Miller, in Bibb county court.

Patterson &amp; Hodges represent Mr. Small. Gustin, Guerry &amp; Hall, and Dersaw &amp; Bartlett represent defendant.

## Fire Underwriters' Association.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The Fire Underwriters' Association of Macon ranks among the leading in the South. From its membership number two hundred and twenty-five positions in the profession. The annual meeting of the association was held yesterday afternoon, and the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, viz.: G. C. Conner, president; J. B. Cobb, vice-president; George B. Jewett, secretary and treasurer. Executive committee: Edgar S. Wilson, R. W. Cubbedge, G. C. Conner. Standard fire door committee: Edgar S. Wilson, J. B. Cobb, R. W. Cubbedge.

## A Right of Way Granted.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The city council tonight granted a right of way to the Metropolitan Street Railway company.

Mayor Price was authorized to carry the bond injunction case to the supreme court.

## General Gossip.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—[Special.]—The Second Georgia battalion will parade in Macon on the 29th instant.

A bright and pretty six-months old baby of Mr. Seaborn Brown died this morning in this city.

A number of tickets for the May 20 excursion will be put on sale today for St. Augustine.

The E. S. Jones post Grand Army Republic extends a cordial invitation to confederate veterans to make a Memorial Day exercises at Andersonville on the 30th.

W. H. Winter, an Upson county citizen, would have tried in the United States court this morning if his listless had been shown up. His bond for \$300 has been forfeited.

There's considerable stir among the Macon and Dublin people here today. It is probable that some will materialize to regard to the road to the south.

First Sergeant Fred Stewart of the Floyd Blues, was elected to succeed Second Lieutenant Dunn. Smith, recently deceased, last night. Second Sergeant J. A. Shiras becomes first sergeant. The promotions are very deserved.

Messrs. J. F. Hanson of Macon; H. M. Carter, of Atlanta; and W. H. Winter, of Dublin, were down to Corder today on an important business trip.

The drawing of the Veteran's Association for the \$100 of Macon bond and fifty-dollar gold piece will be placed at the Hotel Lanier on Thursday, the 29th instant.

Captain Massenburg, Captain Connor and Major Price will superintend the drawing.

## FIVE ARRESTS MADE.

Negroes Who Are Charged with Taking Part in Monday's Fight.

Five of the negroes believed to have had a hand in the cutting and shooting at Monday's negro picnic, near Westview cemetery, have been arrested.

Early yesterday morning Patrolman Tiser, in the Peters street beat, brought in Ben Mitchell and Wilt Mitchell.

These two were arrested by Marshal Denham, in West End, and turned over to Patrolman Tiser, to be locked up in the station-house for safe-keeping.

W. H. Elliott, the negro who shot Joe Elliott. He admitted to the officers that he did the shooting. Elliott is shot in the two places, and his wounds are considered dangerous.

Assault with intent to murder is the charge entered on the state decket against the two Mitchell.

Later in the day George Roberts and Charles Horsley were brought in by Patrolmen Denham and Robbins.

Roberts is charged with assault to murder and carrying concealed weapons, and Horsley with assault to murder.

The last arrest made was Bud Leonard, who was brought in by Patrolman Tiser and Sergeant Pool.

Assault to murder was entered up against each of them.

Other arrests of negroes supposed to have been participants in the picnic fighting will probably be made today.

So far none of the wounded negroes have died, though the injuries of several are very serious.

Mr. Litt Bloodworth, who has been spending several days in Savannah and southwest Georgia, is at home again. Mr. Bloodworth is the efficient secretary of the East Atlanta Land company. He is a worker whom Atlanta will be proud to claim some of these days.

## FOR THE LEGISLATURE

MR. S. M. TALLAFERRO ANNOUNCED AS A CANDIDATE.

Alliance President Starnes Makes the Announcement—Gossip About Other Possible Candidates.

Here is another candidate for the legislature—Mr. Samuel M. Tallaferrro.

The announcement of his candidacy is made by Mr. W. A. Starnes, president of the Fulton County Alliance.

Mr. Tallaferrro is a farmer whose home is about six miles from the city on the Jonesboro road.

He is a son of the late Judge E. M. Tallaferrro, who once represented Fulton county in the legislature, and is well known here in Atlanta.

PRESIDENT STARNES'S CARD.

The formal announcement of Mr. Tallaferrro's candidacy is made in the following card:

The edit from the democratic executive committee has gone forth, the skirmish lines have been ordered to advance, and a primary has been called for July, which means that every patriot and lover of his country should buckle on his arms and prepare for the conflict.

In this struggle the farmers propose to take a stand.

At the last regular meeting of Fulton county Farmers' Alliance they unanimously decided to place one man in the field, and run him for the legislature in the coming contest. Out of a number of names that were presented that of S. M. Tallaferrro was selected; a substantial farmer, a high-toned Christian gentleman, and one who will come right up to the alliance yard-stick.

Mr. Tallaferrro was born and reared in Fulton county, is the son of the late Judge E. M. Tallaferrro, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county. Judge Tallaferrro at one time represented Fulton in the legislature.

The son inherits many of the noble qualities of his cultured and distinguished father, and comes straight from the plow-handles, is an old vet and a staunch friend to the laboring classes. He will stand solid against all monopolies, combines, trusts and syndicates that seek to trample upon the rights of honest toil. We invite all the labor element of Fulton county to rally to the support of the man who will stand by their interests as firm as the "rock of eternal ages."

Farmers, put on the war paint. We seek to interfere with the rights of no man, or set of men, but stand firmly to the principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

W. A. STARNES, President Fulton County Alliance. OTHER POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

The air is full of rumors of other possible candidates.

One gentleman, whose name has been frequently mentioned, is Mr. Hoke Smith.

Yesterday morning, so it is stated, there was a conference in Mr. Smith's office, at which were present Mr. Dan Hall, Mr. Frank Arnold, Dr. Bob Westmoreland and, perhaps, other gentlemen. The legislative situation was discussed at some length. Last night these gentlemen went to Mr. Smith's house and urged that he become a candidate.

The deceased leaves a wife and two small children. His remains will be carried to Columbus to-morrow for interment. They will be accompanied by a delegation from the Knights of Pythias, of this city, of which order he was a member.

Mr. Geeslin was well known throughout the state and had many friends.

He was in business for several years in Dawson and Albany. He was only about thirty-three years of age.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young white man, was killed yesterday by a Georgia Pacific switch engine.

The tragedy occurred near the Bellwood crossing, shortly before 12 o'clock.

A number of people witnessed the accident, which was very shocking.

Johnson lives out in the country, near the Chattahoochee river.

Rufus Johnson, a nineteen year old young

## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY  
The Daily (including Sunday) ..... \$1.00  
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages) ..... 2.00  
The Weekly (12 Pages) ..... 1.00  
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.  
Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

## THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,

INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,

Will be delivered to any address in the city at TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.

Subscribe at once.

## THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR.

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 21, 1890.

About the South.

We frequently observe a disposition on the part of some of our northern contemporaries to discuss in a candid way the relations, bearings and status of what is called the southern question; but when the disposition is put to the test, it proves to be a fleeting one. Confront a northern republican editor with facts and arguments that his theories do not fit, and he is more than apt to take refuge in the unreasonable and unreasoning suggestions of partisan politics.

Here is the Boston Advertiser, for instance, which seems quite willing to engage in a comparatively fair discussion of the matter from a republican standpoint. "Doubtless we of the north," says the Advertiser, "to some extent misunderstand and perhaps misjudge the south, but our misunderstanding and misjudgment are the result of our recognition of undisputed facts." Our contemporary then goes on to mention the recent South Carolina outrage; the declaration of orators in and out of congress that the south must be preserved to the democratic party at whatever cost; and the charges of partisanship and a desire to control in the interests of republicanism with which the northern demand for an honest ballot and a fair count is met.

Now, there can be no doubt that there is a flavor of partisanship in the mind that cannot survey the southern question—as it is called—from both a northern and a southern point of view, especially when that mind is an editorial mind given over to instruction and to the business of general exegesis. In what the Advertiser says about the Lexington affair, the intimation is plain that such occurrences have the sympathy of the southern people, and that they are in a measure representative. It will be time enough for criticism to proceed on this line when the north sets the south an example by so thoroughly controlling its criminals that they will not be permitted to commit crime.

We can imagine no political animus in connection with the Lexington outrage, but there are some other things we can imagine, and if the editor of the Advertiser will be so condescending as to go behind the door with us, figuratively speaking, we shall take pleasure in dropping in his ears a few grains of information from inside the lines, so to speak. In the first place, did the idea never occur to our contemporary that the least important phase of the southern question is that which pertains to politics? We suspect not. At the north, to be sure, the whole question is regarded from a purely political standpoint. The republicans desire to utilize the negro vote for their own purposes, and when he stays away from the polls on account of disorganization of the republican party, or for other reasons, they begin to kick up a row in congress or elsewhere. The southern people, however, take a more serious view of the matter. They regard the question as so far above and beyond the ordinary party politics of the day that they are willing to surrender their own political views and differences so as to face the situation as a united and a harmonious body. We should think that this fact, instead of inciting sectional controversy and partisan slanging, would arouse serious and instructive discussion. It is a fact that is interesting from every point of view.

Returning to the Lexington affair, has our contemporary ever considered such outbreaks from a philosophical point of view? The affair is only one of many lynchings that have had the same origin and excuse. That the law should not be permitted to take its certain course in these cases is due to the unreasoning prejudice of lawless persons who do not represent the law-abiding communities which are the sites of these deeds of violence. But what is the origin of the unreasoning prejudice which is at the bottom of the lawlessness? Does it grow out of slavery? Most assuredly not. There was nothing whatever in the institution of slavery calculated to arouse prejudice against the negroes. On the contrary, every feature of that institution is hallmarked by memories of affection, faithfulness, kindness and consideration. May we suggest to the editor of the Advertiser that the prejudice which has its culmination in outrages on the negroes by unreasoning whites, and in invitations to collisions on the part of foolish and ignorant negroes, grows naturally out of the attitude of the republican party toward the south since the war? May we not intimate that the outside political pressure that has been brought to bear on the race question in the south is the potent cause of the mutual prejudice that exists between the whites and blacks?

The great difficulty is that the political pressure to which we allude is partisan in its nature and therefore irritating—that it proceeds in ignorance and is therefore dangerous. The race question cannot be solved hastily, nor can it be solved through the medium of partisanship or party politics. We trust the Advertiser will think of these things.

## A Railway Around the World.

They may call Keely a crank and enthusiast, as he dreams and prates of unknown and mysterious forces which are to revolutionize the world of science, but even Governor William Gilpin, of Colorado, has wilder fancies than Keely ever had and believes in them just as firmly.

While nothing astonishes in this electric age, and the wonder of men is not easily excited, the proposition of this ex-governor of Colorado, which is nothing more nor less than to build a world's railway, is likely to startle the people, or, at least, set them to thinking.

A western exchange treats this proposition quite seriously and is not disposed to dispute the arguments which ex-Governor

Gilpin makes in defense of his scheme. He calls attention to the fact that America "is a fellow continent, capable of sustaining half a billion people in happiness and plenty," and holds that it is the mission of the United States to be the distributor of food to both Europe and Asia. He contends that the time is near when all the ships engaged in the commerce of the world will be equal to the task of supplying its needs. "Then," he says, "will come the necessity for more rapid transportation."

And here his scheme develops in what he calls "a cosmopolitan railway" which shall girdle the earth. We gather from an article on the subject the following outline of the great scheme: The first link in the chain is "the Transcontinental road of the United States." Starting from the western terminus of that, the Cosmopolitan road shall extend northward through Alaska, skirting the base of the Rocky mountains, where there are plateaus that will render the building easy.

Then will come Behring's strait. It is forty-eight miles wide. About midway of the strait is the island of Diomedie, a large, long island. This would be the central point of the road, and a track of twenty miles each side of it would finish the work. There are no icebergs in Behring's strait, because of the warm Pacific coast stream which flows northward through it. Once across the strait, which is a shallow water with hard sand bottom, offering no insuperable engineering difficulties, the road would connect with the Russian railway through Siberia, connecting again with western and southern roads through Asia, Europe and Africa, and the work would be done.

Mr. Gilpin, who is in no way related to the celebrated John Gilpin, who once made a famous ride through his native town, has had some experience in railroad-building, and he thinks this world's railway scheme entirely feasible. How nice it would be, when the road is completed, for the Keely motor to make the first trip over it!

## Shuffling and Evading.

It was our unpleasant duty the other day to call attention to a contemptible piece of theft indulged in by the Savannah News. The only reply that the News can make—the only explanation it can offer—is the very lame one of "you're another."

By way of strengthening this report, the News prints a piece of news from Fernandina giving the details of a social episode in that town. The article appeared in the News, as it claims (though we never saw it there), on the 25th of April and in THE CONSTITUTION of the 28th. It also appeared in the New York Herald and other papers.

The difficulty with the News is that it is trying to evade the real charge we made against it. What it takes from the news column of THE CONSTITUTION it is welcome to. The fact it performed and in the performance of which we pinned it down, was outside the limits of ordinary newspaper appropriation.

To have appropriated the Plunkett letter from the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, retaining the name of the writer, would not have been an objectionable proceeding. We should have regarded it as in the nature of a deserved compliment to a contributor whose work is beginning to attract attention.

But in this instance, the News destroyed the individuality of the writer and ignored every suggestion of honesty and fair dealing. We exposed its performance, not because it failed to give THE CONSTITUTION credit, but because it suppressed, without reason or excuse, the credit that was due to the writer of the article.

As we expected, the explanation of the News is a shuffling evasion of the whole matter, and its defense is as contemptible as the original offense.

## The Bucket-Shops.

The spirit of speculation seems to be abroad in the land and its evil effect is felt in all legitimate lines of business.

A leading merchant of this city said to us yesterday that nine-tenths of the failures that occurred in this state were the result of speculation in futures. If the record of losses on futures in Georgia for twelve months could be ascertained it would open the eyes of our people. It had become a species of gambling as bad as the worst. It so infringes on legitimate trade that exchanges have been compelled to take hold of the matter and break up the bucket-shops throughout the country. This kind of speculation has become so fashionable that it is one of the evils of the day. No one wishes to hamper legitimate trade, but when it comes to gambling it is time some interference was made in the matter. The pitfalls for men that were once so much in vogue in our city are being supplanted by men who will take orders for foreign companies worse than the weakest we had in our palmiest days of bucket-shop prominence. They are sapping the foundations of their patrons and the sooner it is known the better for their victims.

A great many men want to get rich so fast that they cannot wait for the legitimate channels of trade. They jump at every opportunity that offers without exercising judgment or sense and when they fail they blame their luck.

The evil of the present day is the passion for speculation. What shall be done to prevent it?

Our Greatest City.

It is now some two years since we called attention in these columns to the proposed consolidation of New York and her suburbs. The scheme is no longer regarded as visionary. Steps have been taken to make it one of the facts of the near future. The legislature has passed an act creating a commission to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the various municipalities occupying the islands in the harbor of New York. Under this act Governor Hill has appointed six commissioners for the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the counties of Westchester, Queens, Kings and Richmond will shortly appoint commissioners.

The consolidated New York of the future will consist of the city, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Astoria, Bay Ridge, the greater part of Westchester county, and all the islands in the waters surrounding New York. It will extend from and include Yonkers on the north to, and include, Staten Island on the south. Within the limits of this great city will be about 4,000,000 people. This will make a metropolis nearly as large as London and several hundred thousand larger than Paris. This estimate is for today. But there are men now living who will see it swelled, perhaps, to a city of 10,000,000 people.

The future consolidated metropolis will find itself forced to deal with some mighty

problems. Rapid transit must be provided for the districts separated by natural water courses, and a master system of sewerage will have to be constructed. First, the bridges will have to be looked after. Twenty-two new bridges must be built to make transit as satisfactory as it is in London, and thirty if New York would equal Paris. Then the matters of police, sanitary regulations, electric wires, water supply, etc., will assume immense proportions.

If this magnificent project is to be carried out, New York should be made practically a free city, making her own laws, and entirely exempt from the legislative experiments of the politicians sent to the legislature from remote and non-sectional sections of the state.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological department. This gives ground for the belief that he is going into the ministry.

Editor Hanlon, of the Quitman Press, will not run for the legislature this season. He believes in taking life easy, and does not let himself by running for anything.

Editor Eliam Christian, of the Douglasville New South, certainly gets out one of the neatest newspapers in the state. Typographically, it is a little beauty.

A Georgia editor announces that he will run a farm in connection with his newspaper. A man who can manage a farm and a newspaper, too, should step out from private life and run for congress.

Editor Graves, of the Tribune, of Rome, would like to see every newspaper have a theological

Y IN BRIEF.

THE DAY IN CON-

ED FORM.

notebooks of Constitution

of News and Gossips—

and Incidents.

—The Baptist Sunday-

the students of Edgewood

at Grant park next Sat-

urday.—The Atlanta Hori-

set at 10 a. m. sharp this

will discuss berries, and a

a expected.

Mr. Arthur T. Fort, elected

county on the 13th of May

Clarke, resigned, was com-

the governor.

Several prominent colored

men in the vicinity of

locating a hospital for

not contagious. They

11. *Forrest.*—The case of

bond and Danville Rail-

laid in the city court

for \$15,000, and the

\$2,500.

Lands.—Yesterday Mr.

Florida to inspect some

lands for the firm of

H. G. Morris, which shows that

material is something

Okeee tribe No. 1 held

yesterday night at its hall

streets. A number of

degrees conferred on

into the mysteries of

M. Connally, who was

convention of the An-

Atlanta on his way to

yesterday, and was en-

Southern Betting com-

entry on the expo-

industry just estab-

lished on privileges is

from day to day, and

less variety for the

Mr. W. H. Stockton—

Stockton, the clothing

with Stix, Krouse

with connection

the firm of H. B.

New York. Mr.

business circles and his

new connection.

H. Peoples is back

at a number of At-

—members of the

lives there. Among

F. J. Stinson, Mr.

Rockwood, Mr. Park

Mr. Frank Hol-

Paul Romare, Mr.

others.

Federal Veterans'

appointed a com-

Dr. Amos Fox, Mr.

to investigate

what is confined in

cheating and in

the investigation

is to day. If

be a wretched yet

probability that

his trial, which

There is a good

of the State Bar

bar was very

courtesy to the

expected, and a

and keeper and

sure some nice

" asked he.

the state—those

in Atlanta." Is?

Why, they

and I never saw

did they?"

in meeting the

the con-

inary hear-

ago upon

ruler's jury.

I was

quitted. If

I would

leaving a

large. This

5th was per-

the pre-

ments made

provided by

church.

will be he'd

27/28 and the

it be invited

the present on

quarters as

the con-

inary hear-

ago upon

ruler's jury.

I could

I am

I ex-

and to

say

in pre-

about in

and

D.

Term

ases re-

..... 4

at this

, from

def, for

Warren

neener-

plain-

martin,

inety-

West

noon's

feet

## TOLLESON'S PETITION.

TELLS THE STORY OF THE MER-

CANTILE BANKING COMPANY,

And Gives a Statement of the Assets of

the Concern—The Full Text

of the Paper.

Tolleson filed his long looked-for paper—the

last in the case.

And on the 24th the case will be heard

again.

Here is the paper in full:

On the 26th day of January, 1889, a petition

was filed in the superior court by the Peoples' Savings bank against the Mercantile Banking company, a corporation of said county.

It was in the nature of a creditor's bill, and

prayed the appointment of a receiver to take

charge of the assets of the corporation. The

court appointed a temporary receiver and di-

rected the corporation to turn over its assets to the receiver. Petitioner was president of the

corporation and service was made on him as

such.

On the 28th day of January, 1889, the re-

ceiver made an application in said case, pray-

ing that this petitioner should be punished for

contempt for not turning over all the assets of

the corporation. On that hearing petitioner

was ordered to jail until he should turn over

the assets. Neither the pleadings nor the

order of the court showed what assets he had, or

was required to turn over. Subsequently he

petitioned this court for his discharge from

prison on that and other grounds, which was

referred. The case was taken to the supreme

court, and that court, by judgment, directed

the court to amend the order and specify

the assets. This court, on the 12th day of

the present month, did amend its order, and

named assets as follows:

Citizens' National bank, \$16,235.83; Fourth

National bank, Louisville, \$2,907.57; Prairie

State National bank, of Chicago, \$1,807.05;

Peoples' Savings bank, of Mobile, composed of

cash, \$276.74, and an Alabama state bank for

\$500, total being \$21,727.10.

Tolleson was placed in prison on the 28th

day of January, 1889, for not turning over

the assets of the corporation. The

Mercantile Banking company, that it

was the predecessor of, and was merged into

the Mercantile Banking company, and that its

assets, "if it had any," became the property of

the latter company, and were subject to the

plaintiff's demand. There was no allegation

that it had any assets, or that plaintiff had any

demand or claim against them.

The Mercantile Banking company and the

Atlanta Mercantile company were

separate and distinct corporations. The

Atlanta Mercantile company did business in

Atlanta, and kept accounts in this city, New

York and elsewhere, which were distinct from

the accounts of the other company. The

Mercantile Banking company borrowed money

from the other, and was often bound to it

larger amounts. Tolleson was of the opinion

and believed, that the mere coincidence of his

being president of both companies, did not

affect the fact that they were separate and

distinct bodies and he so regarded them.

The Mercantile Banking company had

a branch in Louisville, Ky., and a branch in

Mobile, and a branch in New Orleans, La.

Tolleson held a branch in New Orleans, La.

Tolleson's attorney, John L. Hopkins,

"EXHIBIT A"—PAID ON OLD DEBTS.

Gate City National bank, on account of old debt

and contract for purchase of stock, mostly

interest on notes, etc., \$3,000.

George W. Collins, through J. B. Redwine, \$2,000.

Dade Sams, \$4,000. Alabama street, including inter-

est on notes, \$3,000.

Bank of State of Georgia, exclusive of interest for

several months, \$2,400.

M. F. Maury, at Neal's bank, Atlanta, \$500.

J. W. Blackwell, Murphy, N. C., \$200.

James' bank, for protection of New York, \$2,000.

J. T. Stevens, 77 Dixie street, \$1,000.

Charles G. Wells, Dixie company, \$643.

## REAL ESTATE SALES.

THE BENEVOLENT HOME PROPERTY SOLD YESTERDAY.

A Number of Other Sales Yesterday, Private and Public—Dr. Wilson Closes Up the Seltzer Estate—Other Notes.

Captain J. C. Hendrix sold the old Benevolent home property at auction yesterday afternoon.

It brought \$22,207—\$220 per front foot.

Mr. W. A. Moore was the purchaser of the property.

The four lots, 22x411, each brought even \$22,000, and \$207 was added for the old home building.

The amount brought by the property is generally considered excellent. It is something above what those at the head of the Grady hospital counted on.

The \$22,207 will go to the Grady hospital fund.

Dr. Asbury Baker, of Charleston, S. C., has bought from Mr. J. D. Brady a lot on Glenn street 100x210 feet. Three thousand dollars was the money paid.

Colonel George W. Adair yesterday sold twelve lots of the Powell property, on Greens Ferry avenue.

Mr. George E. King is erecting a handsome residence in Inman park. The work is well under way, showing a beautiful and symmetrical plan.

Messrs. A. J. West &amp; Co., are doing a good work in bringing people to Atlanta to find homes.

Recently they have sold to Mr. T. J. Tilley, of Chattanooga, a home at 119 Courtland street for \$2,100, to which he will remove his family on once.

C. R. Jackson of Westfield, Ind., will also come to Atlanta to live. He has bought through A. J. West &amp; Co., a lot on Pine street, upon which he will erect a comfortable home.

A. J. West &amp; Co., have also made the following deals recently: The Kiser lot, on Peachtree street, 62x22 feet, next to the Baird, for \$1,500; the Phillips, on Peachtree, 50x200 feet, to Elias Haiman, for \$12,500; the Woodburn property on Ivy street, near Harris, 70x150, for \$4,400, and a lot on the corner of Marietta and Barlow streets, 50x100, to the Young Men's Real Estate company, for \$3,000.

They also sold yesterday a lot 10x184, on Barlow street, to Judson Warlick for \$1,000.

Mr. T. D. Meador has sold to Mr. J. W. Goldsmith his lot at the corner of Peachtree and Baker streets.

Fourteen thousand dollars is the money understood to have been paid.

The lot is one of the most beautiful on Peachtree street. It has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 240 feet.

The Gate City Guard armory will not be sold—at least for awhile yet.

At a meeting of the company held Monday night the matter was discussed, and it was the sentiment of the members present that they hold it to the end.

There was never any direct or positive offer to buy the armory, but it was communicated to Captain Anderson, of the board of trustees, that a purchase at \$50,000 could be found for it by an Atlanta agent, provided the company desired to sell.

"You can say," said Captain Anderson, yesterday, "that there is no definite movement afoot looking to the sale of the armory property."

M. H. Lucas &amp; Co. yesterday sold to Mr. Thomas H. Willingham, the Irving property, 61 Marietta street, for \$3,325. The property was sold at auction.

Kings &amp; Welsh sold fourteen lots on South Bonaventure and Grady avenue, yesterday.

The first five on South Boulevard, 55x190, were bought by John F. Mims, for \$2,755. R. H. Randall bought another of similar size on the same street for \$755, the two adjoining Delbridge, at \$1,010, and Mr. H. Payne bought two more at the corner of Grady avenue for \$1,100. The balance of the lots were 50x150, including Grady street. They were sold to: No. 7, H. Payne, \$380; No. 9, A. Sala, \$315; No. 11, A. C. Minhammett, \$295; No. 13, A. Sala, \$260; No. 12, A. Sala, \$260.

Here is a sale in central property that shows how money is made in Atlanta real estate:

About a year ago Mr. Hooper Alexander bought a piece of property on Peachtree street, opposite police headquarters, for \$7,500. The property has a front of 23 feet, and runs back 165. It is used as a livery stable.

Less than a week ago, Mr. Alexander sold the same property to Colonel Albert Cox for \$16,500, more than doubling his money in twelve months, besides realizing considerable for rents.

A day or two ago, Colonel Albert Cox sold the property to Mr. A. Steele for \$20,000, and says he could get \$25,000 for it in a short time.

Dr. Henry L. Wilson has turned over to Mr. Antoine Koutz, executor, all the proceeds realized from the sale of the Seltzer estate.

The total amount was \$154,801 for property sold on May 6th. Of this sum, one check was for \$73,820.75.

Captain W. D. Grant drew this check as the payment for what he bought of the Seltzer property.

There are three heirs to the Seltzer estate—two boys and one girl—and between these the funds turned over to Mr. Koutz will be divided.

Dr. H. L. Wilson closed the following sales Monday: A lot, 62x130, corner Ellis and Courtland avenues, \$4,100; and another lot on Courtland, adjoining this one, 44x100, to George M. L. for \$2,475. This was sold for Nutting &amp; Harris.

He has also sold a six-room cottage on lot 50x150, corner of Ellis and Courtland avenue, to Colonel Seidel for \$4,000, and a five-room cottage adjoining, on Courtland avenue, on lot 55x50 to J. Northrop for \$3,500.

Decay, the Universal Law.

Let anything in nature become lifeless and inactive, and decay follows as a usual sequence. Decay is the universal law. Can you wonder when a person feels constantly worn out and more than half dead, that decay of the lungs or kidneys sets in? They say that decay of the lungs (consumption) or decay of the kidneys (Bright's disease) are incurable. Why not? Only those experimental doctors who have failed. Don't despair. While there's life, there's hope! In checking decay of the lungs or kidneys, in preventing further ulceration, it is essential that all blood impurities should be removed, and an alternative influence exerted on the body system. The appetite and digestion must be improved. The nervous system soothed, and sleep, nature's sweet restorer, invited and encouraged. Energy must be aroused and mental depression banished. In this momentous rallying effort Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is an essential to nature. Use this remedy. It has restored to health and strength, even after doctors had given up all hope.

Lecture at Washington Seminary.

Professor Charles Lane will lecture on the History and Anatomy of Laughter for the benefit of the faculty of Washington Seminary. The lecture will be given on May 22d, in the lecture room of the foregoing institution, at 10 o'clock.

It will be a treat to hear Professor Lane. He handles the subject in an excellent manner, and all those who hear him will doubtless be benefited in more ways than one. The proceeds are to go to the library fund of Washington Seminary. Remember the date, Thursday evening, May 22d, at 8 o'clock.

Do not use medicines for your cold that contain morphine. The after effect of such medicines are a desire to continue the use of the poisonous drug. Brewer's Lung Restorer contains no morphine.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—"Best and Goe

A TWENTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE  
Breaks up the Friendship Between Two Families in the Country.

A twenty-dollar gold piece.

That was the cause of trouble between two families who had long been on the best of terms.

Professor Mitchell, and old piano tuner, tells the story.

About five miles from Atlanta lived two families, Smith and Jones, respectable people, well-to-do and on the best of terms. Mrs. Smith owned a piano, but had never learned to play, although the instrument had been in the family for twenty years. Finally she sold it to Mrs. Jones who could play but had never owned a piano.

The instrument was somewhat out of repair, and Mrs. Jones sent for Professor Mitchell to tune it. When he took it to pieces, he found a twenty-dollar gold piece away back behind the key-board.

He pocketed the money, and when he finished the work, Mrs. Jones asked him what he had been.

"Ten dollars, ma'am," said he, and when she paid him the money, he said, "Mrs. Jones, I am credited with being the brainiest man on the republican side of the house, and on some questions, at least, as fair."

Hon. Charles F. Crisp—our own Crisp—a Georgian whom all Georgians honor.

Hon. W. T. Harris, national commissioner of education, who comes to give words of advice and instruction to the teachers of Georgia.

Hon. Edwin Willets, of the department of agriculture, who comes to lecture to the farmers of Georgia.

Congressmen Butterworth and Crisp will discuss the tariff question. Major Butterworth is a republican with ideas upon this great question, and he doesn't hesitate to express them. He is, moreover, a man of brains and force; then his antagonism to the Foraker gang of Ohio politicians, shows that he is more than a petty, prejudiced politician.

As for Colonel Crisp—he needs no introduction to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. The gallant fight he has made in behalf of honesty and fairness during this session of congress and the splendid record he has made ever since he became a member of that body, have won the hearts of the people of his state, and all will come to the Chautauqua to do honor to the great Georgian.

These tariff talks will doubtless be among the most popular, as well as the most instructive features of the Chautauqua programme, and on Butterworth day and Crisp day the capacity of the beautiful grounds will be tested.

All of these gentlemen will be warmly welcomed to Atlanta and the Chautauqua.

Daniel Webster

Said that "Currence was valueless until distributed."

Call around and price my

Cheap Parlor Suits,

Cheap Bed-room Suits,

Cheap Dining-room Suits,

Cheap Office Furniture,

Furniture and Springs.

I have several second-hand outfits for homes

I will sell at great bargains. Good as new.

All kinds of jobbing work, packing and

packing, and repairing.

Send for

desk catalogue. H. W. Thomas, 79 and South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

sun mon wed

I expect to keep it, anyhow," said Mrs. Jones, curiously.

"No you won't. I'm going to have it if I have to go to law for it."

From that the quarrel began. Professor Mitchell found himself in a predicament. "With I have kept it myself," said he, "and had I known you were going to quarrel over it I'd have done so."

The tempest increased until one of the ladies in the heat of passion gave the other the lie and was slapped in the face; then they clinched each other's hair.

"Come, come, said Professor Mitchell.

"Don't be so disagreeable, ladies, and he pulled them apart and stopped the fracas.

Mrs. Smith left the house vowing that she would have her rights, and so soon as she could get away Professor Mitchell struck a heel-line for Atlanta, inwardly swearing that he would use discretion in the future should he ever find any more gold pieces.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Indications for tomorrow: Warmer; fair weather; variable winds; warmer and fair Thur.—day.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Taken at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

(Local Time.)

TIME OF OBSERVATION.

TIME OF OBSERVATION.&lt;/

EUMATISM.

S.S.S. N.Y.

is an extract from a letter  
H. Harrell, Ridge Farm.SIFIC (S. S. S.) saved my life  
health. From childhood I  
from a constitutional blood  
grew worse as I ad-  
Finally a great ulcerous  
my leg, which compelled me  
and this added to the rheu-  
set in, made me almost help-  
ians, who, by the way, were  
pronounced the disease  
took S. S. S., improved from  
now sound and well.RECEDENT!  
MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED

S. H.

Lottery Company  
e. Legislature for Educational  
and the State Constitution, in  
the popular voice.

ORDINARY DRAW.

Annual, June and

make place in the month of

the year, and in all

the Academy of Music.

that we supervise the

annual and semi-annual

State lottery Company.

and control the drawings.

the same are conducted with

good faith toward all par-

ticipating in this car-

of our signatures attached

Gamblers

+ Early

Commissioners.

Licks and Bankers will pay

Louisiana State Lotteries

to our counters.

Louisiana Nat'l. Bk.

New Orleans Nat'l. Bk.

Union National Bank.

DRAWING

Music, New Orleans,

e. 17, 1890.

E. \$600,000.

Forty Dollars each.

S. \$1.

Eighty, \$2.

Two.

PRIZES.

100,000.

80,000.

60,000.

50,000.

40,000.

30,000.

20,000.

10,000.

500,000.

\$2,150,600

ANTED.

further information

clearly

mail delivered

Envelope bearing

NT.

AUPHIN,

New Orleans, La.

Money Order

New York Ex-

ing Currency to

BANK,

Orleans, La.

ment of Prizes

NATIONAL

whose chartered

Courts, there-

or anonymous

the smallest part

offered for less

TO THE SU-

petition of

F. J. G. FORD,

C. J. H. COL-

HORN, M.

J. O. BUR-

NORIS, GEOR-

GE, and W.

J. C. CHAR-

L. HOSCH,

Thomas L.

with the ob-

lates, a just

the adop-

of business

of themselves

and under-

the capacity

of doing all

the pecuniary

stock,

by them

for a

in amount

of as-

business

desire the

business

places of

savannah,

in this

associates

under the

for the

re-

with all

et forth,

Short Line.

Atlanta to Athens via Madison and the Coving-

ton and Macon railroad.

Fees \$2.

Purchase tickets, Atlanta to Madison \$2.00 and

Madison to Athens \$2.00 cents. Leave Atlanta via

Georgia railroad at 8 a.m., arrive Athens 12:30 p.

Shortest and quickest route to Athens.

May 2-3m

This is the Latest.

If you desire to be in good form use the real

Bullion note paper or money sold by

the pound at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta Street

## ATLANTA CHI PHIS.

THEY HOLD THEIR FIRST ANNUAL REUNION AND BANQUET.

A Great Attendance and a Brilliant Banquet  
—The Kimball Abaze With Life and Light—Eloquent Speeches.Table for Chi Phi!  
Three cheers for the scarlet and blue!

All honor to the young men of Atlanta who wear the monogram of gold decked with the diamond and pearl. They have done themselves credit. Their banquet

and reunion last night at the Kimball house was characteristic of their hospitality and enterprise, and long will it linger on the brightest page of the memory of every one who joined them in their revelry.

What memories cluster around the venerable name of Chi Phi to those who gathered in that banquet hall last night from far and near to do honor to the great and good.

With moments of unfeigned bliss were related by those songs, and with what zest did they, regardless of age, join in that familiar air:

We fling our colors to the breeze,

From the hilt to the toe.

From the hilt to the toe.

To those parthenon scroll;

Emblems of that's bright are they,

Of all that's good and true,

Then Chi Phi bares your glasses up,

Then Chi Phi bares your glasses up,

Who's got the drink and the bite?

The fairest ladies in the land

Are Chi Phi's firm and true;

They wear the scarlet on their cheeks,

Their eyes of bright and blithe,

They wear the scarlet on the trim,

With sparkling mountain dew,

And pledge the fair in three times three,

Who scarlet sport and bite!

The Chi Phi fraternitv was organized at

Promised to be a great success, and it is indeed, the most popular college fraternities known to the Greeks, world, numbering in its ranks some of the greatest

statesmen in the land.

Today there is not a college of great renown

in America where the banner of Chi Phi has not been planted.

And the banner is a glorious one.

Hon. Albert Howell, Judge Haight and Dr.

Hopkins Are Home Again.

Hon. Albert Howell, Dr. I. S. Hopkins and Judge Will Haight have returned from their tour of western prisons and reform schools.

They are all enthusiastic over what they have seen.

"The south," said Mr. Howell, last night,

"is away behind on prison reforms. We reached Baltimore just in time to hear the prison

convention discuss the juvenile feature in the

convict system, and we heard and, of course,

learned much that we had never known before.

"Then we visited the penitentiary, new and

old, and were soon ushered into the

convict system.

There is a great difference between the

old and new systems.

The new system is a great success.

At Washington the juvenile prisoners live in

cottages upon a large farm, and, judging by

the statements of the officials, the very best

results are obtained.

"Judge Haight has been in nearly every

prison in the nation as an expert upon the

convict system. I think he knows more about

prisons and prison reform than any one

I have ever met."

Speaking about the practical results of the

work among juveniles, Colonel Howell says the

figures show that from fifty to ninety per cent

of those who were sent to the reform school are

absolutely and actually reformed.

"At the next general council we will submit

a report."

THE BANQUET HALL.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the Atlanta Chi Phi's and their guests assembled in the parlors at the Kimball house

and the dining room, and the hall, on Marietta

street, with their mothers. Mrs. Allen.

Pratt is about seventeen years old, and is a

familiar figure in police circles.

He denies the charge, and last night disclaimed all knowledge of the crime charged against him.

The arrest was made at the instance of the

girl's mother.

To play ball.

The Atlanta and the Moreland Park Cadets will

play a game of ball at Grant park next Friday

afternoon.

Kissed Another Man's Wife.

"You scoundrel!" yelled young Jacob Green,

At his good neighbor Brown,—

You kissed my wife under the street,—

That's where you're wrong," good Brown replied.

In accents mild and meek;

"I kissed her, that I've not denied,

But I did not kiss her,

And I did it because she looked so handsome—

the very picture of beauty and health. What

is the secret of it?" "Well," replied Green,

since you ask it, I will tell you. She uses Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I accept your

apology. Good night." "Favorable prescription," said the doctor, "and the delicate

arrangements and weakness of females, sold by

druggists, under a positive guarantee of giving

satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it

returned.

Mr. Lee's speech was characterized by its

eloquent reverence for the memory of Mr.

Grady. It was one of the prettiest tributes

yet paid to Mr. Grady's memory.

Song—Number One—The Blue Cottage.

Our Hearts—Number Two—In Silence, all standing.

"None nobler fell, none loved so well

## DIAMONDS!

We have said very little about them lately, but no other house in the whole south shows as attractive line.

**FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW**

## PILES

protruding relieved at once, and a permanent cure guaranteed.

**DANIEL WOODMAN'S MANUFACTURED PILCURE**, 50c;

Druggists or mail. Manufactured by Mexican

Pile Cure Company, Fifteen building, Atlanta, Ga.

Other remedies relieve, our cures without pain.

March 17-18-19

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of part. Dr. J. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.



In making a big stir among the little folks, but our prices in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry are causing a rush to our store.

**MAIER & BERKELE,**  
SUCCESSIONS TO  
A. L. DELKIN & CO.

feb 16-17-18-19 col 8 pg

## Backache!

This trouble arises from some kidney of rheumatic affection. In either case nothing is so effective as

**Stuart's Gin and Buchu**

It purifies the blood and gives a good, healthy flow of urine, and imparts vigor and tone to the kidneys and bladder. If you feel unwell, have a don't care kind of feeling, and are generally out of sorts, your kidneys, liver or blood needs stimulating.

**Stuart's Gin and Buchu**

is the remedy. It will not disappoint you. For all kidney, bladder and other urinary troubles

**Stuart's Gin and Buchu**

is a remedy of established merit.

ATLANTA, Ga.—I take pleasure in certifying that **Stuart's Gin and Buchu** has made a cure of me. I find it the best kidney remedy I have ever used.

P. W. MERRITT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1st, 1889.—**Stuart** Manu-  
facturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen—it  
affords me great pleasure to state that after a  
thorough and careful trial I find your **Stuart's**  
**Gin and Buchu** to be a reliable diuretic and kid-  
ney tonic. Very respectfully,

D. R. STAUFACHER.

Sold by all druggists. B.R.

**SCOTT & LIEBMAN,**  
20 Peachtree Street,  
Real Estate Agents.

20 ACRES, 2½ MILES FROM THE CITY AT THE Belt road. Cheap, and come and price it.

101½ ACRES, 10 MILES FROM CITY ON 101½ East Tennessee road, well improved. For a few days only at \$4,000.

\$6,000 BLDG. A SPLENDID HOME ON \$6,000 Washington street, good lot and neighborhood; terms to suit you.

\$4,000 ONLY FOR 8-ROOM HOUSE ON \$4,000 Smith, close to Whitehall street; all modern improvements; buy this and stop paying rent; terms to please.

\$6,250 BLDG. BLDG. 8-ROOM HOME ON \$6,250 Washington street, good lot and neighborhood; terms to suit you.

\$2,500 BLDG. 4-ROOM HOME ON WALKER \$2,500 street, lot 55x129, on alley; cheep.

\$17,500 BLDG. 5-ROOM HOME ON JOHN- \$17,500 son's avenue, 15x150; \$750 cash, balance \$2 a month, without interest.

\$1,500 FOR 5 R HOUSE ON DAVIS \$1,500 street, lot 30x120; \$100 cash, no third cash, balance very easy. No use to rent.

\$1,800 FOR NEW 4 R HOUSE ON NORTH \$1,800 AVE.; corner lot, terms easy, very cheap.

\$1,100 FOR 4 R HOUSE ON HILLARD ST. \$1,100 This is cheap; terms easy.

\$800 FOR 2 R HOUSE ON HILLARD ST.; \$800 lot 40x75 to alley.

\$1,000 FOR 3 R HOUSE, JONES; LOT 40x100. \$1,000 LOT 8x200 ON BOULEVARD. A PERFECT beauty.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON

## J.C. HENDRIX &amp; CO.

120x34, Peachtree and West Peachtree	... \$ 3,000
120x14, Wheat street	12,000
100x28, Washington street	37,500
85x28, Peachtree street	27,500
75x10, North avenue	4,000
49x23, Marietta	9,000
39x100, W. & R. R.	7,500
11x100, Marietta	3,500
69x105, Boulevard	5,000
100x105, Jackson	1,500
60x105, Johnstone avenue	1,500
95x10, Highland avenue	1,500
400x90, Boulevard and Jackson	2,500
60x150, Calhoun	1,200
100x200, Fine	1,500
100x200, Washington	3,500
50x175, Pryor	800
50x175, Franklin	450
40x150, Fortress avenue	3,500
50x15, Buena Vista	600
100x100, Franklin	1,000
46x12, Ivy, near Ellis	3,750
50x150, Glenn and Formwalt	1,650
200x127, Windsor street	
400x127, Peachtree street	
13 acres South Atlanta; very cheap.	
Call and see us.	
For rent, 100x200 Broad street stores.	
9-room house, 23 West Cain street.	
7-room house, 105 Richardson street.	

## J.C. HENDRIX &amp; CO.

may 9-dim 8p

Sternberg tonight at DeGive's opera-house.

## HERE'S THE GAUNTLET!

FIVE THOUSAND TO BRING THE GRAND ARMY HERE.

Tallapoosa Heads the Movement to Bring the G. A. R. to Atlanta Next Year—Mr. R. L. Spencer Talks.

Mr. R. L. Spencer starts the movement to bring the grand army to Atlanta in 1891 with a subscription of \$5,000. He says \$100,000 will be enough for the purpose.

His idea is that the visit of 200,000 men from all parts of the north and west will do the south more good than anything that has happened in years.

The way the matter came up was this. Mr. Spencer was talking about the development of the south—a work in which Mr. Spencer has been a powerful factor since he came to Georgia from Connecticut three years ago.

"I tell you," said he, "the way to do it is to bring the people down here. A few days ago I brought a party of New Englanders south in a special car, and paid all the expenses of the trip. They were brought in handsome style, and it cost \$1,800. They invested in Tallapoosa, and a hotel larger than the one at Salt Springs will be built. The plans are in preparation, and it will be completed by the 1st of December."

"We had among the party such men as Treasurer Huyatt, whose word is a power in the east. He is worth a million, and his reputation is very great."

"You know, the party we brought down in March? Well, it is an actual fact that there were well-to-do men in that crowd who thought they would not be safe in the south, and that they would be shot at if they talked politics. They told me so. The trip was revelation to them."

Here another idea struck Mr. Spencer, and he said with great earnestness:

"The best thing that could happen for the state of Georgia would be for you to bring one thousand New Englanders down here and then send a thousand Georgians to New England. It would cost fifty dollars a head to bring them down in Pullman cars with everything in royal style and carry them to every town in Georgia, but the \$50,000 would be repaid over and over again inside of six months."

"Why not bring the grand army here? There's a body of 200,000 men."

"I had not thought of that," said Mr. Spencer. "It's a grand scheme. They had 200,000 men at Milwaukee. When you get them here you go at once to the head of the grand army. It is settled by vote. It's time to begin to move."

"I see the Colorado encampment has voted in favor of coming to Atlanta."

"I see that they would all like to come down here. They would be met with southern hospitality. As for investment, they will average better than any large crowd you could get together. They are now from forty-five to sixty years of age—a time of life when a man has something if he is ever going to have anything. I advertised Tallapoosa \$250 worth in the National G.A.R. paper, and I could trace \$15,000 of investments directly to that meadow."

"How can they be brought here?"

"You have to work up the sentiment in the grand army. It is settled by vote. It's time to begin now."

"I see the Colorado encampment has voted in favor of coming to Atlanta."

"I see that they would all like to come down here. They would be met with southern hospitality. As for investment, they will average better than any large crowd you could get together. They are now from forty-five to sixty years of age—a time of life when a man has something if he is ever going to have anything. I advertised Tallapoosa \$250 worth in the National G.A.R. paper, and I could trace \$15,000 of investments directly to that meadow."

"Could Atlanta entertain 200,000?"

"Yes, she could do it. They can lodge in tents, in the cars they come on and in many other ways. Then there would be excursions and all the usual things. I am sure of any who wanted to come to Tallapoosa, and I would run special trains for them. I have no idea what the other towns would do the same. The railroads would be glad to give them excursions through their territory. I think everything that need be done by Atlanta can be done for \$100,000 easily. All the larger towns of Georgia could help raise the sum. They would all be benefited. I will guarantee \$5,000 for Tallapoosa right now. It would only take twenty towns at that rate to raise the money."

This is one of the most charming months of the year. Get yourself into condition to enjoy it to the utmost by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine. Sold by all druggists.

44 Lots at Piedmont Park

Club-house at auction by Sam'l W. Goode & Co., Wednesday, May 21st, 2:30 p.m.

Parties Wanting to Examine the Sanders residence, on Washington street, which will be sold on May 22d, at 5 o'clock, will please call on any day previous to sale.

40x200

Brown park lots in Marietta. Best graded streets in north Georgia; two mineral springs. Attend the sale May 27, 3:30 p.m.

Brown park lots in Marietta. Gilt-edge in every respect. Attend the sale in Marietta, Tuesday, May 27, 3:30 p.m.

Bright eyes, healthy complexion, and vigorous system result from using Angostura Bitters. Sole Manufacturers Dr. J. B. Sieger & Sons. At all druggists.

GOOD DANGER.

They Should Be Avoided—A Few Points in Regard to Them.

When the Creator in His wrath (or for His glory?) saw fit to expel His first creation, His own image, from the garden of Eden, He placed them in the curse of disease and death. In after generations He visited His chosen people with many ills. He inflicted upon His fallen children none are more painful, more loathsome, or more terrible in their effects than fistula in ano: fearful in its ravages and dangerous to life, robbing one of all the pleasures of living. But, as in all other afflictions, He has given a remedy; science in its primitive state was unable to utilize the remedy without causing most intense suffering, and often times the disease was more painful than the affliction itself. It was left for the progressive physicians of the present age to offer you a pleasant and safe remedy for this most painful disease. You now longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to the surgeon, I will do my best to cure you. I have no longer fear the "King of all diseases," for I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many ladies are afflicted with fistula in ano, and I have no doubt you will be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a surgical operation, or are you willing to be cured by the use of anodynes? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I have nothing to offer you. If you can give yourself to

## ATLANTA ATHLETES.

THEY ARE ARRANGING FOR A MASS FIELD-DAY.

Piedmont Park to Be Transformed Into an Olympic Field—Games and Sports of Every Kind—Who Will Enter.

Now for some rare fun!

The Atlanta athlete will meet the state's brain and muscle on the Olympian field.

A great field day is being arranged to place at Piedmont park. The Atlanta Young Men's Christian association is getting up the affair, and the boys are sparing no efforts to make it the greatest occasion of its kind ever known in Georgia.

Mr. A. H. Whitman, physical director of the Young Men's Christian association, is acting with the committee on athletics and gymnasiums to work up the day to an unbounded success, and with such men as Messrs. W. Woods White, J. F. Beck and Arnold Broyles, who form that committee, to assist him, Mr. Whitman need fear no failure in his undertaking.

The whole state seems to be ripe for just such an occasion as Mr. Whitman and his committee propose.

The plan is to hold a great field-day at Piedmont park, open to all colleges and athletic associations in Georgia; to offer prizes for the best amateurs in running, fencing, boxing, jumping, baseball and tennis playing, bicycle racing, and everything commonly witnessed at the average athletic field-day.

In the contest none but amateurs will be allowed to enter, which excludes all those who have ever entered similar contests for money. The regulations of the day will further exclude all amateurs except those from the colleges and Young Men Christian associations in this state, which brings the contests down to only the best trained muscle in Georgia, and makes the occasion more promising of genuine athletic sport.

The plans of Mr. Whitman are not new.

He has for several weeks been contemplating the move, and has gone so far already as to communicate his ideas to the leading athletic spirits of several of the colleges and associations in Georgia, and his scheme has been replied to cordially, with the enthusiastic response "we'll be there."

Prompted by such encouragement as came from the university boys at Athens and elsewhere, Mr. Whitman has already set to work preparing for the day.

## GREAT PREPARATIONS MADE.

"I have ordered from Peck &amp; Snyder a great supply of materials for the occasion," said Mr. Whitman to a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday. My order included boxing gloves, fencing foils, quoits, heavy weights, hammers, shots, baseball and tennis outfit, and everything necessary for the successful day that we contemplate.

"I have also arranged to have the exposition grounds thoroughly fitted up with gymnasium outfit, bath-rooms, lunch counters, electric lights, so that the games can be continued at night, and in fact, put in excellent shape for the field-day. It is well to have thorough preparations made from the outset, for we hope to repeat our field-days from year to year and have a great annual athletic movement to encourage physical training at the colleges and V. M. C. A.'s in Georgia."

## MUCH ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

Not only is the enthusiasm over the proposed field-day felt in Atlanta among the Young Men's Christian association athletes, but it has been taken up by the college athletic associations, and is spreading every day.

Over at Athens the university club is already in line.

Mr. William W. Gordon, president of the University Athletic association, has been doing some great work for the move with his association, and has been to Atlanta to confer with Mr. Whitman about the affair. He says there are some excellent specimens of physical manhood in the university, and that Atlanta will have to keep her eyes wide open, or the college boys will claim a majority of the prizes offered.

In college, there are some fellows whose records records in 100-yard and 200-yard dashes have greatly reduced the best hitherto known in southern colleges.

There's "Bunk" Cooper, the great heavy-weight wrestler whose record on the sod is almost peerless among modern wrestlers, and the Shackelford boys, who are widely known as great light-weight wrestlers. Park Howell is the university's crack half-mile runner, while Jesse Coates and Holsey would make the bicyclists fairly hum for the prizes.

Holsey has won three prizes, and was never beaten. J. R. Cooper can "put the shot" as far as the next one, and "Bille" Gordon can make a hundred-yard dash lively for any one, having a record of 10.2.

The boys over there have been keeping themselves in splendid training this term, and have had many advantages hitherto denied them. They have had their baseball and tennis grounds nicely graded and are in a fair way for training themselves.

The university boys will have a splendid showing in the bicycle races, the hurdle races and the wrestling when they assemble at Piedmont park.

## ATLANTA'S CRACK MEN.

Mr. Whitman is confident that the Atlanta boys will hold their own most creditably at the field-day.

He says with such all-round athletes as Arnold Broyles, Charlie Beardsey, Ed Drake, and scores of others, he feels no qualms about the field-day being a success.

Arnold Broyles can put the shot 43.07 feet, which is paralyzing to contemplate. Charlie Beardsey, in his long-distance dashes, is hard to beat, and Joe Nash is an acrobat of brilliant parts.

Ed Drake is a good all-around light-weight. Arnold Broyles and Clarence Ward are superiors heavy-weight sparring, and H. Lindeman is not far behind in the middleweight class.

Quintard Peters is one of Atlanta's pioneer tennis players, and is a charming wielder of the racquet. Burton Smith is the pride of Atlanta's Young Men's Christian association, when it comes to jumping and all-round, heavy-weight exercise.

And there are scores of others—all good fellows in the field. In what are known as athletic sports you put them in. As runners Ed Bryan, J. A. Jennings, Ed Drake, and B. M. Boykin, can fairly storm the earth, while Ed Durant, R. L. Cooney, Charles Hollingsworth and H. B. Mays on their bicycles, are the toasts of Atlanta athletes.

## OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

There will be other clubs and associations from every section of the state at the field-day, arrangements can be made to let them come.

It is a great idea of Mr. Whitman's, and every lover of athletic sports in Atlanta and all over Georgia, will wish it all the success it justly deserves.

CAROLINIAN AND CONFEDERATE. Death of Mr. Theodore Stoney, Who Had Built at His Own Cost a Torpedo Boat. From the Charleston News and Courier.

Mr. Theodore Stoney, a well-known and much-loved citizen, died in his sixtieth year, this morning, of his brother, in this city yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Stoney was the son of John Stoney, one of the merchants of the olden time, who by his unusual integrity, high standard of business ethics, enterprise and public spirit gave Charleston so honorable a position in the mercantile world.

Mr. Stoney was educated at the celebrated school of Mr. Christopher Cotes, in this city, after which he entered the counting-house of Ladd &amp; Bow, and there learned the cotton business.

The was found him a member of the firm of O'Hear, Peper &amp; Stoney, cotton factors of this

city. Near-sighted to an extraordinary degree, he was exempt from military service, but he volunteered at the first call to arms, and as a member of the Phoenix Rifles took part in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He accompanied General Manigault in the campaign in the west, and there were sowed the seeds of the disease from which he never recovered.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home, and the day after a conference with Dr. St. Julian Ravenel and Lieutenant W. T. Glassell, of the confederate navy, authorized Dr. Ravenel to construct a torpedo boat at his expense. Dr. Ravenel had given the subject much study, and under his direction the David, the first torpedo boat of its kind in the world, was built at Stony Landing, Cooper river. This boat cost Mr. Stoney \$20,000.

The audacious attack of Lieutenant Glassell, Pilot Cannon and two others, comprising the crew of the David, on the Ironsides, the irretrievable damage suffered by the monster war vessel, and the consternation in the federal fleet are matters of history. Admiral Dahlgren himself confessed that he was outgunned. The ironclad was so well protected that the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides, and the ironclad was unable to penetrate the hull of the Ironsides.

He was obliged to return home by failing health, but his devotion to the cause was only increased by his enforced absence from the battlefield. One day, sick at heart, from the ramparts of Battery Wagner, he saw the cannon shot of the confederate artillery rebound from the Ironsides, the then greatest war vessel in the world, like marbles from a stone wall. He hurried home

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
ATLANTA, May 20, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at  
5% premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 4% 30 years	119 1/2	120
Georgia 7%, gold	117 1/2	101 1/2
Georgia 7%, 1888	102	107
Brown	105	107
Brown	106	107
Atlanta 8% 1902	106	107
Atlanta 7%, 1895	106	107
Atlanta 7%, 1904	114	115
Atlanta 7%, long date	100	105
Atlanta 7%, long date	105 1/2	107
Atlanta 7%, long date	105	107
Atlanta 7%, long date	105 1/2	107
Atlanta 7%, long date	115	116
Atlanta 7%, long date	103	107
Atlanta 7%, long date	110	114
Waterworks	106	108
Waterworks	95	98

### ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta National	300	—
Atlanta Banking company	125	—
Georgia Land and Building Co.	125	—
Atlanta Bank	150	—
Bank of the State of Georgia	140	—
Gate City National	140	—
Capital City	115	—
Georgia Land Company	110	—
Merch. & Mechanics B'g & L'n	95	—
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.	100	—
Traders' Bank	100	—

### RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6%, 1897	107 1/2	—
Georgia 6%, 1910	113	—
Georgia 6%, 1922	115	—
Central 7%, 1892	115	—
Chesapeake and Ohio 7%	108	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st	120	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, income	100	—
Western of Atlanta, 2d	100	—
Georgia 6%, 1st	112	—
Georgia Pacific, 2d	79	—
America, Prest. & L'pk'n 1st 7%	81	—
Marietta and Mt. 1st	95	—
Pav. and Marietta and Mt. 1st	95	—
Atlanta and West Point	100	—
Atlanta and West Point debenture	101	—

### THE STOCK MARKET.

#### The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

**NEW YORK.** May 20.—The stock market was irregular today in its movements and until the last hour was much less active than any day for a few weeks back, and while the general tone of the list was drooping there were a few special stock reports which served to give character to the dealings which otherwise would have shown some quietness. London's market came materially lower this morning and there was free selling of London favorites at the opening. Louisville and Nashville being especially weak, but in the light of subsequent events the suspicion that the London market had been rigged for effect gained ground. Sugar was strong all the way out, and bull points were as freely distributed upon it as any time since the present manipulation began. The market was up 1% for the day, but all of which was retained at price. Richmond and West Point was taken in hand in the last hour, and on very large trading it advanced about 1 1/2 per cent on the calling of a meeting tomorrow to consider the solidification of the system. Oregon Trans-Continental was a weak point in the general list, but its final loss was only fractional. Among the low priced shares Ohio Southern became prominent late in the day by a sharp rise, but movements of the market of stocks were without special importance. The money market ruled fairly easy throughout the day until toward delivery hour, when rates were put up sharply. Yet although ten per cent was reached, it seemed to have no influence upon the upward movement in progress at the time, and the close was active and strong at about the best figures in most of the list.

The final changes are insignificant as a rule, though a few stocks recovered their opening declines, and a majority of the list is lower tonight. Shares of listed stocks were unlisted, \$8,000.

Exchanges quiet and weak at 484,480.

Money easy at 6 1/10; closing offered 8.

Subtreasury balances: Coin \$162,964,000; currency \$5,260,000.

1. Governments dull but steady; 4% 122; 4% 103 1/4.

State bonds dull but steady.

Aia. Class 2 to 5, 107

do. Class B 5%, 112

do. 7%, mortgage 102

do. 8%, 124

do. 48, 99

do. preferred, 100

Tennessee 5%, 102

Rich. & Alleghany, 22

Tenn. sett'n 75

Rich. & W. Terl, 26

Virginia 5%, 50

Virginia and W. 115

do. preferred, 120

do. preferred, 146

Rich. & W. Terl, 147

do. preferred, 147

do. preferred, 148

do. preferred, 149

do. preferred, 150

do. preferred, 151

do. preferred, 152

do. preferred, 153

do. preferred, 154

do. preferred, 155

do. preferred, 156

do. preferred, 157

do. preferred, 158

do. preferred, 159

do. preferred, 160

do. preferred, 161

do. preferred, 162

do. preferred, 163

do. preferred, 164

do. preferred, 165

do. preferred, 166

do. preferred, 167

do. preferred, 168

do. preferred, 169

do. preferred, 170

do. preferred, 171

do. preferred, 172

do. preferred, 173

do. preferred, 174

do. preferred, 175

do. preferred, 176

do. preferred, 177

do. preferred, 178

do. preferred, 179

do. preferred, 180

do. preferred, 181

do. preferred, 182

do. preferred, 183

do. preferred, 184

do. preferred, 185

do. preferred, 186

do. preferred, 187

do. preferred, 188

do. preferred, 189

do. preferred, 190

do. preferred, 191

do. preferred, 192

do. preferred, 193

do. preferred, 194

do. preferred, 195

do. preferred, 196

do. preferred, 197

do. preferred, 198

do. preferred, 199

do. preferred, 200

do. preferred, 201

do. preferred, 202

do. preferred, 203

do. preferred, 204

do. preferred, 205

do. preferred, 206

do. preferred, 207

do. preferred, 208

do. preferred, 209

do. preferred, 210

do. preferred, 211

do. preferred, 212

do. preferred, 213

do. preferred, 214

do. preferred, 215

do. preferred, 216

do. preferred, 217

do. preferred, 218

do. preferred, 219

do. preferred, 220

do. preferred, 221

do. preferred, 222

do. preferred, 223

do. preferred, 224

do. preferred, 225

do. preferred, 226

do. preferred, 227

do. preferred, 228

do. preferred, 229

do. preferred, 230

do. preferred, 231

do. preferred, 232

do. preferred, 233

do. preferred, 234

do. preferred, 235

do. preferred, 236

do. preferred, 237

do. preferred, 238

do. preferred, 239

do. preferred,